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EXAMINER

KNOLL, CLIFFORD H

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2112

DATE MAILED: 05/18/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/045,117

Applicant(s)

GULICK, DALE E.

Examiner

Clifford H. Knoll

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 February 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23, 25-27 and 29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 24, 28 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 01 November 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

This Office Action is responsive to communication filed 2/24/05. Currently claims 1-29 are pending.

Affidavit – 37 CFR 1.131

The declarations submitted 8/13/01, the supplemental declaration submitted 2/24/05, and the corresponding exhibits submitted therewith, filed under 37 CFR 1.131 have been fully considered by the Examiner and are persuasive.

Admitted Prior Art

The Alert Standard Format (ASF) Specification is considered to be prior art, as evidenced by the 10/4/02 submission, under 37 CFR 1.56, of the Alert Standard Format (ASF) Specification, Version 1.03, and subsequently the 12/21/04 submission, as Exhibit A under 37 CFR 1.131, of AMD-90001 Zorak IO Hub Data Sheet (Figure 2 (p. 6), Overview section 4.10.1 (p. 110 *et seq.*)) in view of Applicant's admission of prior art in the instant specification (p. 4, lines 10-22).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. *Claims 1-6, 12-16, and 21 stand rejected as being obvious over well-known features, as evidenced by the ASF specification.*

Regarding claims 1 and 13, the Examiner takes Official Notice that one of ordinary skill in the art would have known these features of the Alert Standard Format, as evidenced for example by the ASF specification, which teaches the interface logic and first external bus (e.g., ASF Specification, p. 48, "SMBus"), an Alert Standard Format management engine configured to receive Alert Standard Format sensor data over the first external bus (e.g., p. 48, "ASF sensor"); and an indicator configured to indicate a master mode (e.g., p. 63, "polls the legacy sensor device", p. 50, "poll ASF-sensors") or a slave mode (e.g., p. 48, "alert sending device"), wherein in the master mode, the embedded Alert Standard Format management engine is further configured to actively poll for the Alert Standard Format sensor data over the first external bus (e.g., p. 50, "poll ASF-sensors").

Regarding claims 2 and 3, it would also have been well known to use a second bus interface logic for coupling to a first internal bus, wherein data from the first external bus is routable by the embedded Alert Standard Format management engine over the first internal bus with an embedded Ethernet controller coupled to the first internal bus (e.g., p. 6, Figure: "NIC Driver").

Regarding claim 4, it would also have been well known to use the embedded Ethernet controller configured to route the Alert Standard Format sensor data from the

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embedded Alert Standard Format management engine to an external management server (e.g., p. 18, paragraph 1 *et seq.*, "RMCP").

Regarding claim 5, it would also have been well known to use the indicator stored in an enable register in the integrated circuit (e.g., p. 49, "alert-related information").

Regarding claim 6, it would also have been well known to use a power port configured to receive a reserve power signal, wherein the reserve power signal provides reserve power to the enable register (e.g., p. 23, "Power-up").

Regarding claim 12, it would also have been well known to use the embedded Alert Standard Format management engine in slave mode configured to respond to an external Alert Standard Format master (e.g., p. 48, "alert sending device").

Regarding claim 14, it would also have been well known to route the Alert Standard Format sensor data from the means for receiving Alert Standard Format sensor data to an external management server (e.g., p. 28, §3.2.3.5: "RMCP").

Regarding claim 15, it would also have been well known to use means for receiving Alert Standard Format sensor data configured to respond to an external Alert Standard Format master while in the slave mode (e.g., p. 48, "alert sending device").

Regarding claim 16, the Examiner takes Official Notice that one of ordinary skill in the art would have known these features of the Alert Standard Format, as evidenced for example by the ASF specification, which teaches a first bus; a location for coupling to the first bus configured to receive an Alert Standard Format network interface card; and an integrated circuit, comprising a first bus interface logic for coupling to the first

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bus (e.g., p. 48, "SMBus"), an Alert Standard Format management engine for receiving ASF sensor data configured to receive ASF sensor data over the first bus (e.g., p. 48, "alert sending device"); and an indicator configured to indicate a master mode or a slave mode for the Alert Standard Format management engine, wherein in the master mode, the Alert Standard Format management engine is further configured to actively poll for the ASF sensor data over the first bus (p. 50, "poll ASF-sensors"), while, the Alert Standard Format management engine is not further configured to actively poll for the ASF sensor data over the first bus in the slave mode (e.g., p. 48, "alert sending device").

Regarding claim 21, it would also have been well known to use the Alert Standard Format network interface card installed at the location (e.g., p. 6, Figure: "NIC Driver"); and wherein the indicator of the integrated circuit indicates the slave mode in response to the presence of the Alert Standard Format network interface card (e.g., p. 28, "Legacy ON state").

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use these well-known features of the Alert Standard Format in the combination as stated above in respective parent claims.

2. *Claims 7-10, 17, 19-20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over well known features applied in respective parent claims, in view of additional well-known features, as evidenced by Hobson (US 6360327).*

Regarding claims 7 and 19, it would also have been well known in implementing ASF to use a standard system architecture (e.g., ASF specification, p. 6, Figure: "Local System"), although an additional external bus is not an express feature of the standard. However, the Examiner takes Official Notice that this feature well known. This is evidenced for example by Hobson, who discloses the bus in a system with a bridge (e.g., Fig. 3: "PCI Bus"). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the external bus with the use of ASF because the use of a standard external bus is commonplace for conveniently connecting devices over a standard bus in a computer system.

Regarding claims 8 and 20, it would also have been well known in implementing ASF to use an exemplary computer system although a south bridge is not an express feature; however, the Examiner takes Official Notice that a south bridge is an industry standard feature in computer systems as evidenced by Hobson; who expressly discloses the common north bridge/ south bridge terminology in a standard computer system (e.g., Figure 1). It would be obvious to combine an implementation of ASF with industry standard computer architecture because the intent of ASF was its application to standard computer systems. Therefore it would have been obvious to use industry standard architecture in combination with ASF to obtain the claimed invention.

Regarding claim 9, it would also have been well known in implementing ASF to use the first input/output bus as an SMBus (e.g., p. 49, §5.1.1: "sensor responds").

Regarding claims 10 and 17, it would also have been well known in implementing ASF to control the ASF aware device (e.g., p. 30, Figure). Although the detail of a micro

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controller is not express feature of the specification; the Examiner takes Official Notice that using a microcontroller to control is well known to one of ordinary skill in the art, as evidenced by Hobson (e.g., col. 11, lines 57-59). It would have been obvious to use a microcontroller to implement a management engine, because one of ordinary skill in the art is well aware of the use of microcontrollers to implement control logic.

3. *Claims 11 and 18 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the well-known features applied in respective parent claims supra, further in view of additional well-known features, as evidenced by Schwarz (US 4910732).*

Regarding claims 11 and 18, it would also have been well known in implementing the ASF standard to implement control requirements in a controller. Although the specification does not expressly mention the particular embodiment of an 8051 controller, the Examiner takes Official Notice that it is obvious to use an industry standard controller such as an 8051 controller to implement a microcontroller as evidenced by Schwarz (e.g., col. 1, lines 36-39). It would have been obvious to use an 8051 controller to implement the ASF specification's control requirements because 8051 is a well-known universal microcontroller for implementing a broad variety of control functions, such as network controller operations. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine a widely used controller with the with the use of ASF to obtain the claimed invention.

4. *Claims 22-23 and 26-27 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the well-known features, as evidenced by the ASF specification, Trieu (US 5925135), and Cromer (US 6282642).*

Regarding claims 22 and 26, the Examiner takes Official Notice that one of ordinary skill in the art would have known these features of the Alert Standard Format, as evidenced for example by the ASF specification, which teaches in implementing ASF standard to detect an Alert Standard Format network interface card presence in the client computer system (e.g., p. 49, §5.1.1: "sensor responds"). Although the master and slave modes responsive to the priority assertion of an ASF network interface card are not an express feature of the standard; it is an inherent feature of the SMBus, as evidenced by further description provided in Trieu who teaches the use of multiple masters which necessarily entails detection of other masters (e.g., col. 1, line 66 – col. 2, line 2). It would be obvious to combine this feature of the SMBus in order to implement the standard.

The ASF standard does not expressly include the master and slave modes as expressly occurring in a south bridge; however Examiner takes Official Notice that the south bridge is a device known in the industry standard and commonly used to interface disparate buses employed in the standard architecture, such as the SMBus used in the ASF standard. This finds evidence in Cromer who describes a computer architecture as including a south bridge (e.g., col. 4, lines 60-67, "core chipset 66"), which controls the SMBus (e.g., col. 8, lines 19-24). It would have been obvious to combine a standard implementation of ASF with industry standard practice because the ASF standard was

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intended to benefit from use in industry standard architectures. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine the ASF standard with industry standard practices to obtain the claimed invention.

Regarding claims 23 and 27, the ASF standard also discloses assertion of priority according to the SMBus specification and thus inherently providing an indication of either the master or slave mode (e.g., ASF Specification, p. 63, "polls the legacy sensor device", p. 50, "poll ASF-sensors").

5. Claims 25 and 29 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the ASF standard as applied above in claims 22 and 26, respectively, in view of Cromer.

The ASF standard does not expressly mention the south bridge responding to power management requests from the network interface card; however this feature is disclosed by Cromer. Cromer discloses south bridge responding to power management requests (e.g., col. 8, lines 24-32). It would have been obvious to combine the ASF standard implementation with Cromer, because Cromer teaches the response to requests in a power management system, which is a precursor to the Alert Standard Format, as evidenced by the ASF Specification. Cromer further teaches the advantages of providing power management information held by a south bridge to the network information card to allow greater control of the power management functions of the client system over the network. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Cromer with the ASF standard to obtain the claimed invention.

Allowable Subject Matter

6. *Claims 24 and 28 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. In particular, recitation in these claims renders respective parent claims definite, and thus, if incorporated into the parent claim would overcome the parent claim rejection under 35 USC 112.*

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

These claims further limit the particular function of the master mode of the south bridge as performing polling of ASF sensors and do not appear in the ASF standard, nor can it be found obvious in view of other prior art.

Loison (US 6477602) discloses detecting the presence of a network interface card, which, if present, causes other system management devices to be disabled; however, in Loison the other devices are themselves network devices which owing to their protocol can be disabled, but invention is applied only in a low power mode.

Cromer (US 6415324) discloses local management that overrides network management, which is the opposite of Applicant's claimed invention.

Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably accompany

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the issue fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled "Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance."


Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Clifford H. Knoll whose telephone number is 571-272-3636. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 0630-1500.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark H. Rinehart can be reached on 571-272-3632. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

chk


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PRIMARY EXAMINER